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B. E. P. Q.--411
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August 24, 1936.

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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

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REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Mexico has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, Plant Quarantine Inspector in Charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the Federal Pest Law of November 29, 1924, the Phytosanitary Regulations of June 30, 1927 (Reglamento de Policia Sanitaria Agricola), and the various decrees and resolutions promulgated under the Federal Pest Law.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Constitution, Section I of article 69, and paragraph III of article 27.

The Federal Pest Law of November 29, 1924 (Diario Oficial XXVIII, Dec. 10, 1924).

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

POTATOES (Solanum tuberosum L.): Importation prohibited from Maryland, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania on account of the existence of potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb) Perc.) in those States. (Exterior Quarantine No. 4, Decree of June 26, 1927, see p. 15.)

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, except root crops such as onions, carrots, turnips, beets, etc. when free from soil: Importation prohibited from Africa (the entire continent and the islands thereof), Argentina, Australia, Azores, Bermuda, Brazil, Canary Islands, Cyprus, France, Greece, Hawaii, Hungary, Italy, Malta, New Zealand, Palestine, Portugal, Spain, Syria, and Tasmania, to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata Wied.). (Exterior Quarantine No. 5, Decree of July 17, 1927, as revised Jan. 27, 1936, effective Aug. 18, 1936.)

RICE (Oryza sativa L.): Importation of seed or paddy rice prohibited from all countries except the United States to prevent the introduction of leaf smut (Entyloma oryzae Syd.), blight (Oospora oryzetorum Sacc.), take-all or foot-rot (Ophiobolus cariceti (B. & Br.) Sacc. (O. graminis Sacc.), glume blight (Phoma glumarum Ell. & Tr.), downy mildew (Sclerospora macrocarpa Sacc.), and flag smut of wheat (Urocystis tritici Koern.) (Exterior Quarantine No. 6, Decree of May 12, 1927, p. 16.)

SUGARCANE (Saccharum officinalis L.): Importation prohibited from all sources to prevent the introduction of cane smut (Ustilago sacchari Rabh.), downy mildew (Sclerospora sacchari Miy.), eye-spot disease (Helminthosporium sacchari Butler), etc., except for scientific purposes and under special permit. Exterior Quarantine No. 9, Decree of September 13, 1928, p. 18.)

ALFALFA (Medicago sativa L.), plants and parts thereof (including seeds) in the fresh condition or as hay, proceeding from the States of Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming, to prevent the introduction of the alfalfa weevil ((Phytonomus) Hypera postica Gyll.). (Exterior Quarantine No. 12, Resolution of July 2, 1934, p. 20.)

EXPORTATION PROHIBITED

CACTUS PLANTS, FRUITS, AND SEEDS: Exportation from Mexico prohibited. (Regulations of June 28, 1930, and decision of Dec. 20, 1933, p. 22.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

SEEDS, PLANTS, AND PARTS THEREOF, FOR PROPAGATION: Each shipment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of competent authority of the country of origin, affirming freedom from injurious pests and diseases, especially from virus diseases, and will be inspected on arrival in Mexico. Consular visa not necessary. (Resolution of Oct. 17, 1934, p. 6.) This does not apply to plants or plant products governed by special quarantines.

CITRUS PLANTS AND PARTS THEREOF: Importation permitted under the provisions of regulation 47 of the Regulations of July 5, 1927 (p.9) as a precaution against the introduction of citrus canker (Bacterium citri Hasse), citrus root worms (Tylenchus semipenetrans Cobb.), the citrus black fly (Aleurocanthus woglumi Ashby), etc. (Exterior Quarantine No. 1 of Dec. 2, 1922, p. 12.)

COFFEE PLANTS (Coffea spp.), and their various parts (roots, stems, flowers, fruits, and even the commercial coffee beans in the natural state): Importation permitted only under the provisions of regulation 47 of the Regulations of July 5, 1927, as a precaution against the introduction of the coffee berry borer (Stephanoderes coffeae Hag.) (Exterior Quarantine No. 2, Decree of Nov. 26, 1926, p. 13.)

COTTON, SEED COTTON, COTTONSEED, COTTONSEED HULLS: Importation subject to compliance with the provisions of regulation 47 of the Regulations of July 5, 1927, and to the special conditions set forth in Exterior Quarantine No. 3, Decree of February 4, 1926, as amended (see pp. 13 et seq.), to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm (Pectinophora gossypiella Saund.) and other injurious pests.

POTATOES (Solanum tuberosum L.): Importation subject to compliance with the provisions of regulation 47 of the Regulations of July 5, 1927. See also special provisions applying to the importation of potatoes grown in and exported from the United States (pp. 9 & 15). Precaution against the introduction of potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.), and the potato tuber worm (Gnorimoschema operculella Zell.). (Exterior Quarantine No. 4, Decree of June 26, 1927.)

SEED OR PADDY RICE from the United States: Importation subject to compliance with the provisions of regulation 47 of the Regulations of July 5, 1927, to prevent the introduction of leaf smut (Entyloma oryzae Syd.), blight (Oospora oryzetorum Sacc.), take-all or foot-rot disease Ophiobolus cariceti (B. & Br.) Sacc. (O. graminis Sacc.), glume blight (Phoma glumarum Ell. & Tr.), downy mildew (Sclerospora macrocarpa Sacc.), and flag smut of wheat (Urocystis tritici Koern.). (Exterior Quarantine No. 6, Decree of May 12, 1927, p. 16.)

WHEAT FOR SEED PURPOSES: Importation subject to an import permit and to a certificate issued by competent authority of the country of origin, visaed by the Mexican Consul, affirming that in the locality where grown the wheat was not infected by flag smut (Urocystis tritici Koern.), or take-all (Ophiobolus cariceti (B. & Br.) Sacc.) (Exterior Quarantine No. 8, Decree of July 23, 1931, and Resolution of July 30, 1931, pp. 17 & 18.)

PEACH, NECTARINE, ALMOND, AND APRICOT PLANTS and parts thereof, from the United States: Importation subject to the provisions of regulation 47 of the Regulations of July 5, 1927. A precaution against the introduction of so-called virus diseases:

phoney peach, peach yellows, peach rosette, and little peach. (Exterior Quarantine No. 10, Decree effective Aug. 14, 1929, p. 19.)

CORN, BROOMCORN, SORGHUM, SUDAN GRASS, STRAW, ETC: Application to be made in advance for an import permit, which, if issued, will indicate the conditions under which importation will be permitted. Precaution against the introduction of the European corn borer (Pyrausta nubilalis Hbn.). (Exterior Quarantine No. 11 as modified by Decree of June 27, 1931, p.19.)

ALFALFA (Medicago sativa L.), plants and parts thereof (including seeds) in the fresh condition or as hay, proceeding from the State of California: Importer must obtain a special permit in advance and the shipment must be accompanied by a certificate affirming that the alfalfa weevil ((Phytonomus) Hypera postica Gyll.) does not exist there. (Exterior Quarantine No. 12, Resolution of July 2, 1934, p. 20.)

SEEDS, PLANTS, AND PARTS OF PLANTS, including bulbs, rhizomes, stolons, layers, cuttings, etc., for propagation, not otherwise restricted or prohibited: Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authority of the country of origin affirming freedom from injurious pests and diseases, and especially from virus diseases. (Resolution of Oct. 17, 1934, pp. 6-8.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES from the United States of America: Except as restricted or prohibited by special quarantines, their importation into Mexico is unrestricted.

DRIED OR PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, CEREALS for food or manufacturing purposes, nuts: Importation unrestricted.

THE FEDERAL PEST LAW

(Nov. 29, 1924; Diario Oficial XXVIII, Dec. 10, 1924)

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter II, article 3. It is declared of public utility to prevent, combat, and exterminate pests and diseases that affect or

may affect agriculture, as well as to prevent the introduction of the said pests into the country. Consequently, the Executive of the Republic, through the Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento, will apply the provisions of this law and its regulations in the whole of the national territory.

REGULATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL PHYTOSANITARY SERVICE

(July 5, 1927; Diario Oficial XLIII: 14, July 16, 1927)

Chapter I, articles 1 to 16 - Organization of the Plant Protection Service (Servicio de Defensa Agricola).

Chapter II, Arts. 17 to 30 - Interior quarantines and zones of control.

Chapter III, Arts. 31 to 37 - On internal commerce in agricultural plants and plant products.

Chapter IV, Arts. 38 to 42 - On the importation of agricultural plants and plant products.

GENERAL REGULATIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS

NOT SUBJECT TO SPECIAL QUARANTINES

Art. 38. - Plants, parts, or products thereof not subject to special quarantines may be imported only through the ports and frontier cities authorized by the Department of Agriculture.

Art. 39. - Inspectors of the Office of Agricultural Protection will be advised of the arrival of any plants, parts, or products thereof (seeds, bulbs, tubers, roots, cuttings, stems, etc.), from a foreign country, in order that they may be inspected.

Art. 40. - If inspection establishes that the merchandise constitutes a danger of introducing a plant disease or pest into Mexico, the shipment shall be reladen and exported within 30 days, or it will be destroyed without indemnity.

In case of doubt, the matter shall be referred to the Federal Office for decision.

Art. 41. - If the results of inspection are favorable, the inspector will authorize entry and will issue a phytosanitary certificate after the charges fixed by the respective tariff have been paid.

Art. 42. - The obligations imposed by the preceding articles shall fall upon the consignee.

CERTIFICATION REQUIRED OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR PROPAGATION

The Resolution of October 17, 1934, supplements the provisions of articles 38 to 42, inclusive, with respect to seeds, plants, and parts thereof, intended for propagation, the importation of which is not restricted or prohibited by special quarantines, as follows:

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

Article 1. The importation into the Republic of Mexico is permitted of all kinds of agricultural seeds and products intended for sowing and propagation, only when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating origin, issued by the competent authority of the official service of the country of origin, except in cases where partial or absolute quarantines are in effect against the imported product.

Art. 2. The certificate shall affirm that the seeds, bulbs, rhizomes, stolons, layers, cuttings, etc., from field, garden, nursery, etc., which is under the supervision of the phytosanitary service of the country of origin, do not bear injurious diseases or pests, especially virus diseases, and that the shipment was subjected to a phytopathological and entomological inspection by an inspector of the phytosanitary service of the exporting country.

Art. 3. In accordance with the regulations on matters of agricultural health, issued by the President of the Republic, March 22, 1928, Mexican consuls in foreign countries will inform the Department of Agriculture, through the Department of Foreign Relations, which agricultural areas of the respective countries are under the supervision of the phytosanitary service of the same.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Art. 4. The unlading and introduction of the products referred to in this resolution will be permitted only through the following ports and customhouses:

Northern frontier: Tiajuana and Mexicali, Baja California; Nogales, Sonora; Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua; Piedras Negras, Coahuila; Nuevo Laredo and Matamoros, Tamaulipas.

Gulf ports: Tampico, Tamaulipas; Veracruz, Veracruz; Progreso, Yucatan; Payo Obispo, Campeche.

Pacific ports: Ensenada, La Paz and Santa Rosalia, Baja California; Guaymas, Sonora; Mazatlan, Sinaloa; Manzanillo, Colima; Acapulco, Guerrero; Salina Cruz, Oaxaca.

Southern frontier: Suchiate, Chiapas.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

Art. 5. The phytosanitary inspector will inspect every shipment of seeds, bulbs, etc., in the port or customhouse of entry and will issue a corresponding certificate in accordance with articles 38 to 42 of the Reglamento de Policia Agricola, provided that the phytosanitary certificate accompanies the shipment, that it is valid, and that the result of the inspection is satisfactory.

CONSULAR VISA NOT REQUIRED

Art. 6. Since the present resolution does not correspond to a partial or absolute quarantine, in the concept of the Reglamento de Policia Sanitaria, Chapter V, the legalization of phytosanitary certificates by the Mexican consul in the country of origin is not necessary.

FUMIGATION IF DEEMED NECESSARY

Art. 7. When shipments are not accompanied by the corresponding phytosanitary certificates, the Direccion de Fomento Agricola will decide, after the merchandise has been examined by an inspector, whether it shall be subjected to fumigation at atmospheric pressure in the port or customhouse of entry, using

100 grams carbon disulphide per cubic meter for 24 hours, or 8 grams hydrocyanic acid gas per cubic meter with a vacuum of 400 mm at sea level with an exposure of 1 hour, or disinfection with hot water, with compounds of mercury, or with formalin, or whether the entry of the product should be refused.

Art. 8. The cost of fumigation or disinfection, and of labor incidental to inspection made at the port or customhouse of entry, with the exception of the inspector's services, will be borne by the consignee of the merchandise.

This resolution becomes effective 2 months after date of publication in the Diario Oficial (published Nov. 10, 1934).

Note: Since the expression, "all kinds of agricultural seeds and products intended for propagation", appeared rather indefinite, an interpretation was requested. The Director de Fomento Agricola of the Mexican Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento offers the following explanation: "The regulation covers every kind of plant product intended for propagation and applies also to living plants, including trees and shrubs, or so-called nursery stock."

The required certification emphasizes freedom from virus diseases. Since infection with virus diseases can be detected by field inspections only, the required certificate can be issued only by authorized State inspection services and not by this Bureau. The Director adds that shipments of plant material intended for propagation, from nurseries that are State-inspected and which are officially recognized by the respective States, are acceptable without individual certificates. In other words, a seasonal State nursery inspection certificate is acceptable. In the absence of such certificates, the shipper must obtain a certificate based on an inspection of the plants intended for exportation to Mexico and on inspections of those plants in the nursery during the growing season for virus diseases.

Chapter V. Arts. 43 to 55 - On exterior quarantines.

GENERAL REGULATIONS ON EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

Art. 43. - Exterior quarantines will be imposed against plants, parts, or products thereof, of foreign origin, which may be attacked by injurious plant diseases and pests.

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These quarantines will be absolute or partial, according as they wholly prohibit importation, or, should disinfection be deemed sufficient, entry may be authorized under certain restrictions.

Arts. 44 and 45. - Quarantines will be established by executive declaration and the country concerned will be notified.

ABSOLUTE EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

Art. 46. - An absolute quarantine having been declared, specimens may be imported only for study and scientific work, under a special permit.

PARTIAL EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

Art. 47. - A partial quarantine subjects importations to the following requirements:

(1). The intending Mexican importer must procure a permit in advance of shipment from the Office of Agricultural Protection (Oficina para la Defensa Agricola).

(2). The shipment shall be accompanied by a duly legalized certificate, issued by phytosanitary authorities of the country of origin, indicating: The importer's permit number; date of inspection; name and address of exporter, locality, district and country of origin; name and address of consignee; declaration that the article is from a district not infested with the disease or pest which occasioned the quarantine, or any other pest or disease, and certification that the product was shipped in containers that had not previously been used for the same product; bulk shipments are excepted from the last provision.

(3). The shipment must also be accompanied by a consular certificate declaring that quarantines are in force in the country of origin against the entry of products from countries infected by any pest or disease which affects said products.

(4). Notice of the arrival of the shipment shall be given to the Department of Agriculture on the forms provided for that purpose.

(5). Entry will be allowed only at the places indicated in the importer's permit, and provided that the captain of the vessel, when it is a maritime importation, shall certify that the consignment has not been transshipped or in case transshipment has been necessary at any place or port under quarantine, that it has been effected without landing the goods.

(6). Except with bulk shipments, the merchandise shall be packed only in containers that have not previously been used for other agricultural products.

(7). The consignment shall be inspected at the port of entry by an inspector of the Office of Agricultural Protection. If found free from pests or diseases, it may be introduced into the country; if, on the contrary, it is found to be infested, its entry will not be authorized, unless disinfection be deemed a sufficient safeguard, in which case the shipment will be subjected to such treatment.

Art. 48. - Applications for import permits may be made by telegraph and shall indicate the name and address of the exporter; the country and locality of origin of the shipment; the port of embarkation or port where the consular invoice was issued and the port through which it is intended to import the shipment; its quantity and the name and address of the consignee.

Art. 49. - An application for permit being duly approved, the permit will be issued in quadruplicate, one copy being delivered to the applicant for presentation on requesting entry at the respective customhouse; another will be sent to the latter, the third will be for the inspector, and the fourth will be transmitted to the shipper.

The period of validity will be indicated in each permit.

Art. 50. - Permits granted will be canceled when any of the following circumstances are determined:

(a) When the certificate does not correctly indicate the locality in which the merchandise was produced;

(b) When the freedom of the shipment with respect to the diseases or pests referred to is not as certified;

Furthermore, in this case, new permits will not be issued for the importation of the same product from the country concerned;

(c) When the containers or wrappers have previously been used for agricultural products;

(d) When the permittee does not comply with the objections imposed by these regulations, or furnishes false data.

Art. 51. - All expenses for storage, transportation, fumigation, or disinfection and labor incidental to inspection at the port of destination, except the services of the inspector, will be borne by the consignee.

Arts. 52, 53, 54. - Administrative details.

Art. 55. - Mexican consuls abroad, commercial and agricultural attaches and fiscal agents are required to inform the Secretaria de Agricultura of agricultural pests or diseases which may appear in countries in which they are stationed.

Chapter VI, arts. 56 to 59. - On the exportation of agricultural plants and plant products.

Chapter VII, arts. 60 to 73. - General provisions.

Article 60. - The provisions of the laws and of the present regulations will be applicable:

(a) To all plants, parts thereof or their products, which are attacked by diseases, insects or other parasites known to be injurious to agriculture in whatever biological stage.

(b) To live insects, harmful to plants, in whatever biological stage.

(c) To cultures of bacteria, fungi, and other agents injurious to plants.

(d) To all articles and things that may serve as vehicles of pests or diseases dangerous to agriculture.

Art. 61. - The designation of pests or diseases, as well as the determination of the various articles indicated in the previous

regulation may be effected by special Executive decree, also determining at the same time the procedure to be adopted for prevention and control, in which case the respective declaration will be subject to conditions prescribed in each instance by these regulations.

Art. 62. - Plants and plant products intended for food, industrial, or medicinal purposes or for ornamentation are subject to the restrictions established by the Secretaria de Agricultura only when it is established or believed that they are vehicles of pests or diseases harmful to agriculture.

Arts. 63 to 73. - Miscellaneous provisions.

Chapter VIII, arts. 74 to 85. - Penalties.

AUTHORIZED MEXICAN PORTS OF ENTRY

On the northern frontier: Mexicali, Baja California; Nogales, Sonora; Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua; Piedras Negras, Coahuila; Nuevo Laredo and Matamoros, Tamaulipas. On the Gulf coast: Tampico, Tamaulipas; Veracruz and Puerto Mexico, Veracruz; Frontera, Tabasco; Progreso, Yucatan. On the Pacific coast: Guaymas and Yavaros, Sonora; Topolobampo and Mazatlan, Sinaloa; Manzanillo, Colima; Acapulco, Guerrero; Salina Cruz, Oaxaca; Tapachula, Chiapas. Other ports of entry may be authorized on special request and on payment of the cost of employing an inspector.

SPECIAL QUARANTINES

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 1 - CITRUS TREES

(Decree of Dec. 2, 1922)

This is a partial quarantine on account of citrus canker (Bacterium citri Hasse); citrus root worms (Tylenchus semipenetrans Cobb); the citrus blackfly (Aleurocanthus woglumi Ashby); and other pests and diseases new to or not widely distributed in Mexico.

In order to import into Mexico citrus trees or parts thereof (shoots, sprouts, roots, buds, etc.) the general provisions applying to partial quarantines must be complied with.

This quarantine does not affect citrus fruits.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 2. - COFFEE

(Decree of Nov. 26, 1926)

A partial quarantine on account of the coffee berry borer, Stephanoderes coffeae Hag. (S. hampei Fen.).

In order to import into Mexico coffee plants and their various parts (roots, stems, flowers, fruits, and even the commercial coffee beans in their natural state) the general provisions applying to partial quarantines must be complied with.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 3. - COTTON

(Decree of Feb. 4, 1926, as amended Apr. 23 and Aug. 28, 1928, and Nov. 12, 1929)

A partial quarantine on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (Pectinophora gossypiella Saund.) and other dangerous pests.

In order to import into Mexico cottonseed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls, the general provisions applying to partial quarantines must be complied with, as well as the following special provisions:

Shipments of these products must be subjected to vacuum fumigation on arrival at the Mexican port of entry if suitable fumigation plants are located there.

When the products referred to in this quarantine are from the counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Santa Cruz, State of Arizona; Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, and Otero, State of New Mexico; Andrews, Borden, Brewster, Crane, Culberson, Dawson, Ector, El Paso, Glasscock, Howard, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Loring, Martin, Midland, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Terrell, Ward, Winkler, and Upton, State of Texas, their importation

regulation may be effected by special Executive decree, also determining at the same time the procedure to be adopted for prevention and control, in which case the respective declaration will be subject to conditions prescribed in each instance by these regulations.

Art. 62. - Plants and plant products intended for food, industrial, or medicinal purposes or for ornamentation are subject to the restrictions established by the Secretaria de Agricultura only when it is established or believed that they are vehicles of pests or diseases harmful to agriculture.

Arts. 63 to 73. - Miscellaneous provisions.

Chapter VIII, arts. 74 to 85. - Penalties.

AUTHORIZED MEXICAN PORTS OF ENTRY

On the northern frontier: Mexicali, Baja California; Nogales, Sonora; Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua; Piedras Negras, Coahuila; Nuevo Laredo and Matamoros, Tamaulipas. On the Gulf coast: Tampico, Tamaulipas; Veracruz and Puerto Mexico, Veracruz; Frontera, Tabasco; Progreso, Yucatan. On the Pacific coast: Guaymas and Yavaros, Sonora; Topolobampo and Mazatlan, Sinaloa; Manzanillo, Colima; Acapulco, Guerrero; Salina Cruz, Oaxaca; Tapachula, Chiapas. Other ports of entry may be authorized on special request and on payment of the cost of employing an inspector.

SPECIAL QUARANTINES

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In order to import into Mexico citrus trees or parts thereof (shoots, sprouts, roots, buds, etc.) the general provisions applying to partial quarantines must be complied with.

This quarantine does not affect citrus fruits.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 2. - COFFEE

(Decree of Nov. 26, 1926)

A partial quarantine on account of the coffee berry borer, Stephanoderes coffeae Hag. (S. hampei Fen.).

In order to import into Mexico coffee plants and their various parts (roots, stems, flowers, fruits, and even the commercial coffee beans in their natural state) the general provisions applying to partial quarantines must be complied with.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 3. - COTTON

(Decree of Feb. 4, 1926, as amended Apr. 23 and Aug. 28, 1928, and Nov. 12, 1929)

A partial quarantine on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (Pectinophora gossypiella Saund.) and other dangerous pests.

In order to import into Mexico cottonseed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls, the general provisions applying to partial quarantines must be complied with, as well as the following special provisions:

Shipments of these products must be subjected to vacuum fumigation on arrival at the Mexican port of entry if suitable fumigation plants are located there.

When the products referred to in this quarantine are from the counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Santa Cruz, State of Arizona; Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, and Otero, State of New Mexico; Andrews, Borden, Brewster, Crane, Culberson, Dawson, Ector, El Paso, Glasscock, Howard, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Loring, Martin, Midland, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Terrell, Ward, Winkler, and Upton, State of Texas, their importation

into Mexico will be permitted only after a special permit has been granted by the Office of Agricultural Defense, subject to vacuum fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas at a dosage of 60 grams per cubic meter, provided that the said products are intended solely for manufacturing purposes in factories located in districts where the existence of the pink bollworm (Pectinophora gossypiella) has been demonstrated.

The same general provisions apply to shipments of carded cotton, cotton waste and raw cotton with and without seeds, except that Puerto Mexico, Veracruz, is added as a port of entry. Fumigation of these products is permitted at the point of shipment, with corresponding certification by competent authority. A certificate declaring that these products do not proceed from districts infested with the pink bollworm of cotton must also accompany the shipment.

Bales and packages of cotton shall bear numbered tags on arrival at the port of entry. All immigrants from the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, who enter Mexico through the northern border of that country, are prohibited from bringing with them cotton or cotton products which may serve to carry the pink bollworm (Pectinophora gossypiella).

All railroad cars from the United States which it is attempted to enter into Mexico shall be inspected before entering Mexican territory by inspectors appointed by the Office of Plant Protection, who, after inspection, shall admit cars found free from evidence of having been used for the transportation of cotton, or its raw, unmanufactured products, and they shall require the cleaning or fumigation of contaminated cars.

NOTE: The following letter, dated Mexico City, October 21, 1926, has been received from the Office of the Director General of Agriculture and Livestock:

"In answer to your letter of the fifteenth instant, you are informed that you have correctly interpreted the decision of this office relative to the requisites that should be complied with, at the present time, to allow the importation into this country of seeds from abroad, which requisites consist in subjecting to fumigation the seeds of cotton and coffee; seeds of other kinds being subjected only to inspection; it being understood that the introduction of seeds infected with disease is prohibited.

"The importation of cottonseed or coffee should be supported by a certificate issued by a competent and authorized person, without it being absolutely necessary that the fumigation take place precisely at the port or customhouse of entry, since it will be sufficient that in the document mentioned it appear that the fumigation took place immediately before or after the last loading."

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 4. - POTATOES

(Decree of June 26, 1927)

A partial quarantine against potatoes on account of the potato wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.) and other injurious pests or diseases not known to occur in Mexico.

The importation of potatoes is subject to the general provisions applying to partial quarantines and to the following:

Special provisions applying to the importation of potatoes from the United States:

The importation of potatoes from Maryland, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania is absolutely prohibited, because of the occurrence of potato wart in those States.

Potatoes from California, Colorado, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Florida may be imported into Mexico if previously fumigated or disinfected. This requirement is imposed on account of the potato tuber worm ((Phthorimaea) Gnorimoschema operculella Zell.), which occurs in those States.

This quarantine does not affect potatoes from any other State.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 5. - FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

(Decree of July 17, 1927, as revised by that of Jan. 27, 1936, effective Aug. 18, 1936)

Article 1. In accordance with the provisions of article 43 of the Regulations of the Agricultural Sanitary Police (Phytosanitary Service) an absolute quarantine is established against all kinds of fruits with a soft pericarp, and fresh produce (truck crops) proceeding from Africa (the whole continent and islands thereof), Argentina, Australia, Azores, Bermuda, Brazil, Canary Islands, Cyprus, France, Greece, Hawaii, Hungary, Italy, Malta, New Zealand, Palestine, Portugal, Spain, Syria, and Tasmania.

Subterranean Products Excepted.

Art. 2. The following are not affected by the provisions of article 1 if they arrive free from soil: fresh produce of subterranean growth, such as onions, carrots, turnips, beets, etc.

Products Admitted for Scientific Purposes

Art. 3. The entry into Mexico of the fruits and vegetables indicated in article 1 may be authorized only under a special permit, for study or scientific work, and on observing the precautions required by the respective office.

The foregoing applies also to mail shipments of the products concerned.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 6. - RICE

(Decree of May 12, 1927)

This is an absolute quarantine in its application to all countries except the United States.

As applied to the United States, it is a partial quarantine, restricting the importation of seed or paddy rice from that country into Mexico, to prevent the introduction of leaf smut (Entyloma oryzae Syd.). blight (Oospora oryzetorum Sacc.), take-all or foot-rot disease, (Ophiobolus cariceti (B. & Br.) Sacc. (O. graminis Sacc.), glume blight (Phoma glumarum Ell. & Tr.), downy mildew (Sclerospora macrocarpa Sacc.), and flag smut of wheat (Urocystis tritici Koern.).

The general provisions governing partial quarantines are applicable to shipments from the United States.

This quarantine does not affect husked or polished rice imported for food or industrial purposes.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 7. - BANANA PLANTS

(Decrees of Nov. 17, 1927, and May 30, 1928)

An absolute quarantine on account of the banana root borer (Cosmopolites sordidus Germ.) and the Panama or wilt disease (Fusarium cubense E. F. Sm.), prohibiting the importation into Mexico of banana plants and parts thereof from foreign countries.

Banana fruits may be imported through the ports of Mexicali, Naco, and Agua Prieta when intended for food in the northern district

of Baja California and the towns through which the railroads pass between Naco and Canea, and between Agua Prieta and Nacozari in the State of Sonora.

REVOCATION OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 8 LIST OF COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY FLAG-SMUT AND TAKE-ALL DISEASES OF WHEAT

The Presidential Decree of July 23, 1931, published and effective July 29, 1931, revokes that of March 4, 1931, which established Absolute Exterior Quarantine No. 8. The text follows:

Article 1. The Absolute Quarantine of March 4, 1931, which was promulgated against the agricultural diseases caused by the fungi "Urocystis tritici Koern." and "Ophiobolus cariceti (B. and Br.) Sacc. (O. graminis Sacc.)", which attack species and varieties of foreign wheat, is revoked.

Art. 2. The Department of Agriculture and Public Works (Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento) is authorized to dictate special provisions which may protect the national agriculture against invasion by the said agricultural diseases, indicating for that purpose, in lists that will be published in the Official Journal of the Federation, the countries or localities which, as being affected, should be subjected to special provisions.

In the absence of any statement of the special provisions above referred to, inquiry through the Office of Agricultural Protection of the above-named Department elicits the information that

> "To permit the introduction into our country (Mexico) of the seed (wheat) proceeding from the places named in the Resolution cited (July 30, 1931) a permit from this Department is required, and also a certificate signed by the sanitary authorities of the country of origin, visaed by our consul, which shall accompany the merchandise. The certificate shall affirm that in the locality where it was grown the wheat was not infected by the diseases referred to."

Art. 3. After the publication of the lists referred to in the preceding article, the Department of Agriculture and Public Works will issue regulations prescribing the requirements which every importation from quarantined localities shall meet, for which purpose interested

persons shall apply to the above-mentioned Department in advance for a permit for the importation and movement of these products.

The Resolution of July 30, 1931, published and effective August 3, 1931, supplements the above cited Decree of July 23, 1931. The text follows:

> "Complying with the provisions of article 2 of the Presidential Decree of July 23, 1931, published in the 'Diario Oficial' of the Federation, of July 29, of the same year, this Department declares, supported by reports in its possession, that in the countries indicated below there exist the diseases known as 'flag-smut and take-all', caused, respectively, by the fungi Urocystis tritici Koern. and Ophiobolus cariceti (B. and Br.) Sacc. (O. graminis Sacc.) and that, therefore, and in compliance with the provisions of article 3 of the same decree, interested persons, in moving wheat originating in the said countries, shall previously apply for and obtain a permit from the Department.
>
> "The countries in which Urocystis tritici exists are: China, India, Italy, Japan, Spain, the Union of South Africa, and the United States of America (States of Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas).
>
> "The countries in which Ophiobolus (graminis) cariceti exists are: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Union of South Africa, and the United States of America (States of Arkansas, California, Indiana, Kansas, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, and Washington)."

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 9. - SUGARCANE

(Decree of Sept. 13, 1928)

An absolute quarantine on account of cane smut (Ustilago sacchari Rabh.), downy mildew (Sclerospora sacchari Miy.), eye-spot disease (Helminthosporium sacchari Butler), etc., prohibiting the importation into Mexico of shoots (suckers, tillers) of sugarcane, except for scientific purposes and under special permit.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 10. - PEACH, NECTARINE, ALMOND, AND APRICOT

(Effective Aug. 14, 1929)

A partial quarantine against plants, and parts thereof, of peach, nectarine, almond, and apricot from the United States, on account of Phony Peach, Peach Yellows, Peach Rosette, and Little Peach diseases.

In order to import into Mexico the plant material above mentioned the general provisions applying to partial quarantines must be complied with.

Landing and entry will be permitted only through the following ports: Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua; Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas; and Veracruz.

REVOCATION OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 11

The Mexican Decree of June 27, 1931, as published in the "Diario Oficial" of July 3, 1931, revokes Absolute Exterior Quarantine No. 11, which prohibited the importation into Mexico of corn, broomcorn, sorghum, Sudan grass, straw, etc. The text of that Decree, in translation, is as follows:

Article 1. Absolute Quarantine No. 11 of March 25, of the current year, promulgated against invasion by the European borer of corn and the other agricultural products indicated in the said quarantine, is revoked.

LIST OF PRODUCTS NAMED IN EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 11

(a) Grain corn, corn in the ear, green corn in the ear, and all parts of the plant (stems, leaves, etc.);

(b) Broomcorn, including all parts of the plant;

(c) All varieties of sorghum, including all parts of the plant;

(d) Sudan grass, including all parts of the plant;

(e) Celery and rhubarb, dry or fresh, and beets with leaves;

(f) Cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, mallow, hortensia, and cut flowers or entire plants, except the bulbs without stems, of gladiolus and dahlia.

(g) Straw of all kinds of cereals and grains, as such, or when used as packing.

Art. 2. The Department of Agriculture and Public Works Departamento de Agricultura y Fomento) is authorized to dictate special provisions to protect the national agriculture against invasion by the pest in question, indicating for that purpose, in lists that will be published in the official journal of the Federation, the countries, or localities which, as being affected, will be subject to special provisions.

Art. 3. After publication of the lists referred to in the preceding articles, the Department of Agriculture and Public Works will formulate regulations on the requirements to be met with every Importation from quarantined localities, for which purpose interested persons shall apply in advance to the said Department for a permit for the movement of those products.

LIST OF QUARANTINED COUNTRIES AND LOCALITIES

The Resolution of the same date declares the following-named countries and localities to be infested with the European corn borer (Pyrausta nubilalis Rbn.):

North America: Canada (Provinces of Ontario and Quebec); and the United States (Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia).

Europe: The entire continent.

Asia: Siberia from the Ural to the Amur; Asia Minor and India.

Africa: The Northwest (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia).

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 12. - ALFALFA

(Resolution of July 2, 1934)

Article 1. In accordance with article 43 of the Regulations of Agricultural Sanitary Police (Policia Sanitaria Agricola) an ABSOLUTE QUARANTINE is established against plants of alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) and their various parts (roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and seeds) in the fresh condition or as hay, which proceed from the following States of the American Union: Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming, and a PARTIAL QUARANTINE for the counties of California infested by the alfalfa weevil, (Phytonomus) Hypera postica Gyll.

Art. 2. The following conditions are established for the importation into Mexico of the articles mentioned from the State of California, U. S. A.:

(a) Importers must apply for and obtain, before shipment, a special permit from the Direccion de Fomento Agricola.

(b) Application for permit may be made by telegraph and shall indicate the name and address of the exporter; locality where the alfalfa was grown; port of shipment and port of entry into Mexican territory; destination and name of importer; quantity of the product; date of application and signature of applicant.

(c) Each permit issued will be numbered and the period of its validity will be indicated therein.

(d) The product shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, duly legalized, issued by the respective authorities of the State of California, U. S. A., and visaed by one of our consuls with jurisdiction in the place of origin of the product, declaring that the pest in question does not exist there.

(e) Unloading or introduction will be permitted only at the following frontier ports or customs offices:

On the northern frontier: Mexicali and Tijuana, Baja California; Nogales, Sonora; Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua; Piedras Negras, Coahuila; Nuevo Laredo and Matamoros, Tamaulipas.

On the Pacific coast: Santa Rosalia, Ensenada, and La Paz, Baja California; Guaymas and Yvaros, Sonora; Topolobampo and Mazatlan, Sinaloa; Manzanillo, Colima; Acapulco, Guerrero; Salina Cruz, Oaxaca.

Art. 3. Contravention of the provisions of the present quarantine will be deemed illegal transit, in accordance with article 74 of the Regulations of Policia Sanitaria Agricola already cited, and in accordance with article 75 of the same regulations the illegal transit will be punished by a fine of $10 to $1,000 both with respect to the consignee and the carrier of the merchandise, and by proceeding with the destruction of the latter without right of indemnity.

THE COLLECTION AND EXPORTATION OF CACTUS PLANTS, FRUITS, AND SEEDS REGULATED

Under date of June 28, 1930, the Executive Power of Mexico promulgated regulations prescribing that:

1. Cacti intended for exportation from Mexico may be collected only from January 1 to July 31 of each year.

2. The collection of any kind of cactus fruits and seeds for exportation to foreign countries is prohibited.

3. All exporters of cactus plants from Mexico must transmit to the Botanic Garden of Chapultepec, D. F., five specimens of the less common plants from each consignment to a foreign country.

EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN CACTI PROHIBITED

The decision of the Mexican Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento of December 20, 1933, supplements the regulations of June 28, 1930, by prohibiting the collection of the following-named cacti for exportation from Mexico:

Ariocarpus fissuratus Schum.
Ariocarpus kotschoubeyanus Schum.
Ariocarpus retusus Scheidw.
Ariocarpus trigonus Schum.
Astrophytum capricorne Dietr.
Astrophytum myriostigma Lem.
Cephalocereus senilis Pfeiff.
Coryphantha (Neomammillaria) poselgeriana Dietr.
Neomammillaria chionocephala Purpus.
Neomammillaria elegans Brit. & Rose
Neomammillaria grahami Engelm.
Neomammillaria lenta K. Brandeg
Neomammillaria (leona) potsi (Scheer) Brit. & Rose
Neomammillaria micromeris Engelm.
Neomammillaria parkinsoni Ehrenb.
Neomammillaria rhodantha Link and Otto

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Coryphantha (Neomammillaria) valida Dietr.
Echinocactus grusoni Hildm.
Echinocactus horizonthalonius Lem.
Echinocereus conglomeratus Forst.
Echinocereus delaeti Gurke
Echinocereus pectinatus Engelm.
Echinocereus rigidissimus Engelm.
Grusonia bradtiana (Coulter) Brit. and Rose
(Opuntia cereiformis Webber)
Leuchtenbergia principis Hook. & Fisch.
Lophophora williamsi Coult.
Neomammillaria candida Scheidw.
Neolloydia (Echinocactus) beguini Weber
Obregonia denegri Fric.
Opuntia microdasys Lehm.
Pachycereus chrysomallus Brit. and Rose
Pelecyphora aselliformis Ehrb.
Solisia pectinata Stein.
Thelocactus (Echinocactus) bicolor-tricolor Galeotti.
Thelocactus (Echinocactus) bicolor-bolansis Galeotti.
Thelocactus heterochromus Webber